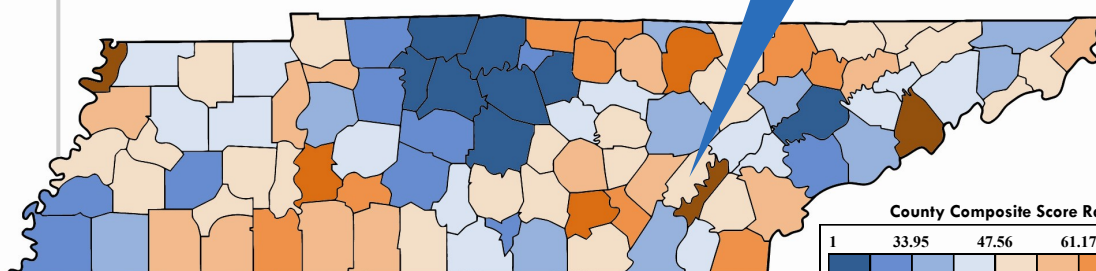


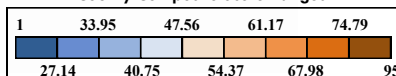
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: RHEA COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): 28,400

Pop. Density: 90/square mile

Seat of Government: Dayton

Largest City: Dayton

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Morgan	46	Employment and Earnings Composite	53.80	65 ▲
Hancock	47	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,904	44 ▲
White	48	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	85.58%	11 ▲
Scott	49	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	64.3%	57 ▼
Weakley	50	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	13.1%	90 ▼
Lauderdale	51	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	32.4%	67 ▼
Chester	52	Economic Autonomy Composite	49	52 ▲
Hawkins	53	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	27.6%	17† ▲
Henderson	53	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	11.5%	65 ▼
Rhea	55	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	75.9%	66 ▼
Unicoi	56	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.35%	42 ▲
Claiborne	57	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.2%	56 ▲
Van Buren	58	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	20.1%	50 ▲
Bedford	59	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	54.3%	70 ▲
Carter	60	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	16	26 ▲
Stewart	61	County Overview: Rhea County women have risen significantly in overall rankings, lifted by one of the smallest wage gaps in the state, moderate income growth, a high rate of business ownership, and improvements in indicators relating to teenage girls. Women in the county also experienced slightly less dramatic deterioration in health-care access and living standards, though they are still ranked only moderately in these categories. Unfortunately, academic achievements have been less significant and Rhea County has one of the highest female unemployment rates—particularly for women with young children.		
Cannon	62			
Coffee	63			
Crockett	64			

Up from 74th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

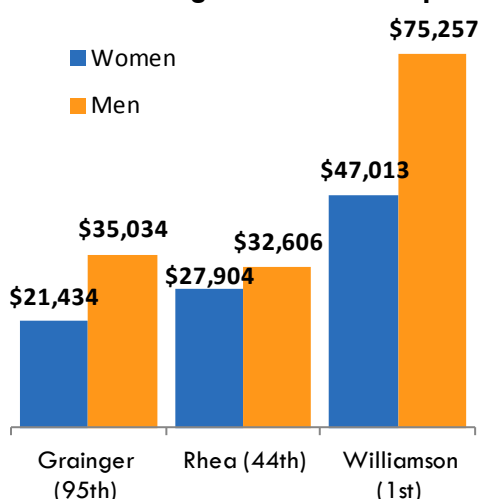
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Rhea County

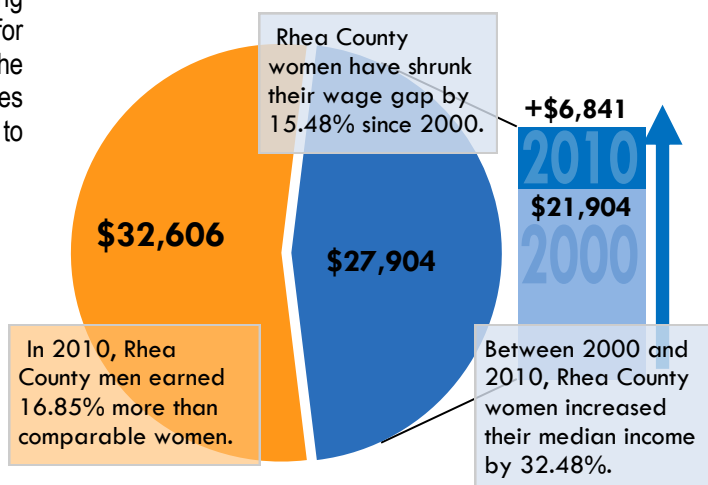
▲ Earnings

Rhea County women's earnings have outpaced inflation by over five percent since 2000, resulting in a bump from 45th to 44th in statewide rankings for median income. During the same period, men in the county added only \$2,558 to median income estimates and are now ranked 78th in the state. Both continue to trail state figures for this category.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



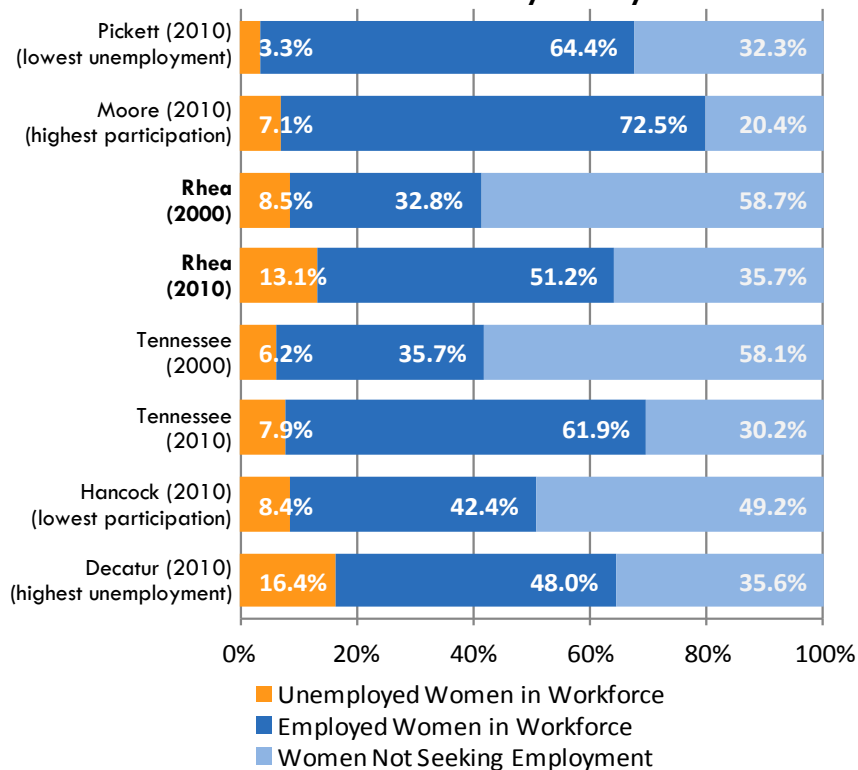
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Resulting from a combination of female wage growth and male stagnation, women in Rhea County have closed their local wage gap by an additional 15.48 percent and significantly improved their statewide standing in that category, from 63rd to 11th. Despite this, women still earn only 85.58 percent of what their male counterparts earn each year, corresponding to an annual shortfall of \$4,702.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

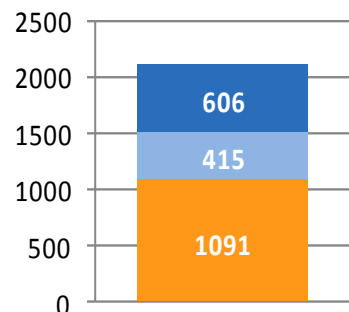


Women in Rhea County participated in the workforce at a rate of 64.3 percent in 2010, growing by roughly one-half, but dropping slightly from 54th to 57th since 2000. Men in Rhea County are 13.4 percent more likely to be involved in the workforce than women. Women with children under six are slightly more likely to join the workforce, at 68.4 percent.

Rhea County women experienced an increase in unemployment rates between 2000 and 2010 as well. In fact, the unemployment rate among women grew—which was the ninth largest in 2000 at 8.5 percent—has worsened to 13.1 percent and is now the sixth largest. Estimates indicate that 12.2 percent of men are unemployed, while as many as 19.2 percent of women with young children are searching for work. These figures are in line with those found in several counties.

The Status of Women in: Rhea County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Business Owners (2007)†

Rhea County women have made modest gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 3 percent more managers are now female, but this expansion was slow and caused Rhea to drop from 24th to 67th in statewide rankings. Rhea also fell shy of the state estimate of 36 percent in this category.

Small sample sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Rhea, but women are projected to control a share of local businesses in 2007 that is slightly larger than that seen in 2000; resulting bump to 17th with 27.6 percent.

Women At Work

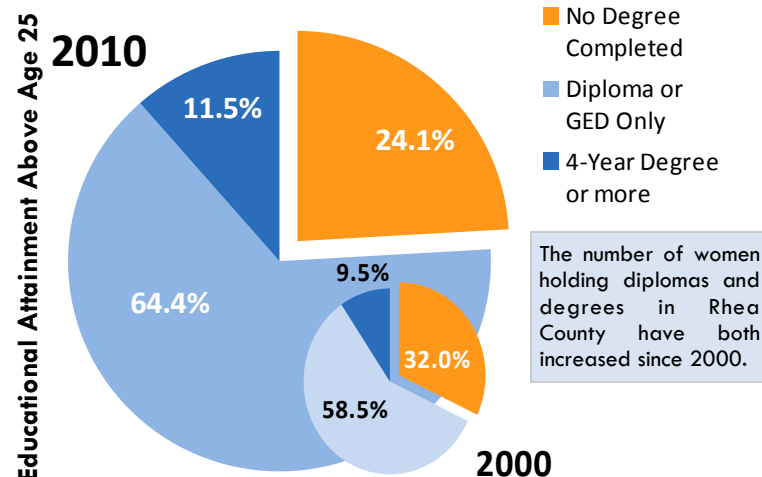
Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Rhea County increased from 29.4% to 32.4% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership†

The percentage of women business owners in Rhea County is projected to have increased to 27.6% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



In real numbers, Rhea County has improved in each academic indicator, though its progress has been mixed when considered in the context of statewide gains since 2000.

The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by two percent, and has dropped 8 ranks to 65th.

The percent of women holding diplomas has also increased in the county, by 7.9 percent, but also dropped, from 56th to 66th.

Dropout rates fell too, to 0.35 percent in the 2011-12 school year, and Rhea's ranking improved substantially, from 94th to 42nd. In the state

Living

Since 2000, women in Rhea County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

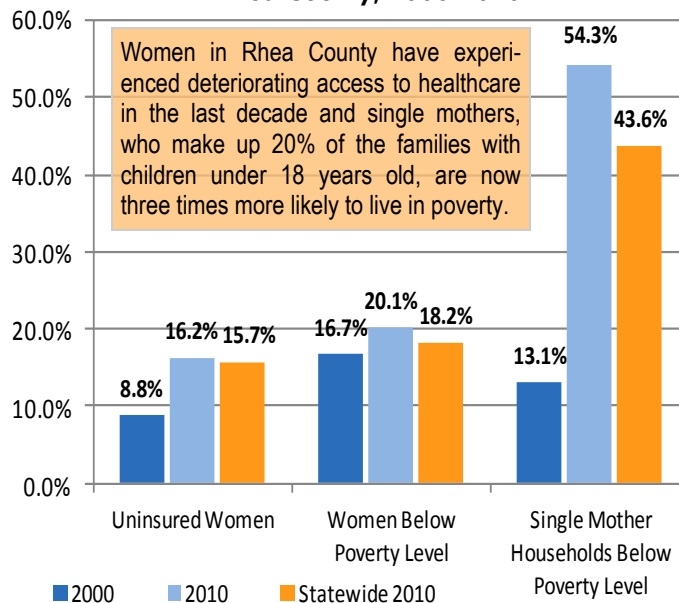
As of 2010, roughly one in six women in the county went without health insurance—nearly double the amount in 2000—and were 0.5 percent less likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. Despite this significant increase, Rhea improved one rank, to 56th.

In Rhea County, both measured populations of women live in poverty at higher levels than they used to, and at higher rates than women statewide, though both rank somewhat better, as other counties have seen worse deterioration.

Single mothers are now four times as likely to live in poverty as they were in 2000, and are roughly three times as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee, though this indicator improved 14 places, to 70th.

Women overall saw a less dramatic rise in poverty during the same period—only 3.4 percent. As a result, Rhea improved 50th in this category, from 59th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Rhea County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.